



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Patient, a luetic in the City Hospital, had a large horse-chestnut sized swelling under angle of left jaw; the lesion has been very tender and the glands posterior to this are swollen and tender and scars of other glands are also seen under the jaw. On Nov. 21, 1916, patient suddenly had a chill with a temperature of 103 and began to expectorate a bloody sputum; upon examination of this expectoration a capsule was found together with some small arthropods. "Of course we cannot be absolutely sure, but apparently the patient expectorated these organisms."

The organisms in question were determined by A. N. Caudell of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, as young cockroaches; the capsule was probably the egg case of the cockroach.

NOTES

Dr. C. A. Kofoid, Consulting Biologist for the California State Board of Health, in the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, has been granted leave of absence for war work. Dr. W. W. Cort has become acting Consulting Biologist in charge of the Biological Division during Professor Kofoid's absence.

The Severance Union Medical College at Seoul, Korea, which was established as a special school on May 14, 1917, includes in its plan of organization a Research Department under the direction of Dr. Ralph G. Mills. Prominent among its aims as listed in the report of the director stands, "To investigate botanical and zoological problems, especially those that bear upon the questions of animal parasites and native drugs."

The National Research Council has asked the persons named below to serve as a committee on medical zoology which will be related on the one hand to its work in zoology and on the other hand and more especially to its work on medicine:

ENTOMOLOGY

Dr. L. O. Howard, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. (chairman of group); Prof. Charles T. Brues, Bussey Institute, Forest Hill, Mass.; Prof. C. V. Riley, Cornell University, Ithaca.

PROTOZOOLOGY

Prof. (Major, S. C. N. A.) C. A. Kofoid, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. (chairman of group) (Fort Sam Houston, Texas); Dr. Theobald Smith, Rockefeller Institute, Princeton, N. J.; Prof. F. G. Novy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

HELMINTHOLOGY

Prof. Henry B. Ward, University of Illinois, Urbana (chairman); Dr. C. W. Stiles, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington; Dr. Allen J. Smith, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

The war organization of the National Research Council includes a division on Medicine and related sciences of which Dr. Richard M. Pearce, a member of the Council, is chairman. The committee on medical zoology is a section of this division.